

out that the implication that the United States had actually effected a transmission of the German note to France by discussing it with Ambassador Jusserand was inadmissible, as the French Foreign Office's knowledge of the contents of the German note was obtained from unofficial sources. In fact, it is believed here that French officials in Berlin obtained both English and French texts of the German note about the same time it was being studied by President Harding.

Public opinion here is rapidly becoming inflamed as the German proposals are digested, and it is evident that a very serious state of affairs is approaching. In connection with any changes in the present proposals which the United States may suggest Germany make, France will insist. The New York Herald correspondent here was told in highest sources, that the Paris figures of 226,000,000 marks gold must be met, as well as the 12 per cent. additional reparations collected on German exports, with guarantees, such as Germany's consent to the occupation of the Ruhr area if the reparations payments are not met by Germany. Opinion here is that Germany will not make such an offer as this.

Occupation May Be Delayed.
If the Washington Administration is still studying the German note of Saturday, the execution of the plan for military occupation of the Ruhr district will be postponed a few days, no longer.

The fall of the Briand Ministry is certain if anything other than the Paris equivalent is accepted, if talk in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon is significant.

The political element in French politics is ridiculing the German proposals and is ready to seize the power and to occupy the Ruhr district. Bankers, business men and men in the street interviewed to-day expressed the opinion that Germany was playing with the French nation, whose patience was exhausted, and no counsel of moderation, either from America or from England, would count for much if the present situation endures much longer.

By applying the pincers plan of the Ruhr and Silesia to Germany the French believe they can compel the Germans quickly to raise their bid. The Silesian question is on the agenda of the London conference as one end of the pincers. Coal is king, and Germany will have her entire supply in the hands of the Allies under the pincers plan.

Advices from London to-day were to the effect that the plan of the French experts was adopted almost entirely, but always conditioned on Germany not making suitable advances.

Will Use 100,000 Men.

That France is on the verge of action in connection with occupation of additional German territory is indicated in the fact that instructions have been given to engineer officers volunteering for Ruhr service to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on shortest notice to Toul. It has been decided to use only 100,000 men of the class of 1919, instead of a total of 200,000, and engineers to supplement the strength of the class are reporting at all depots in larger number than was expected. The French refusal to accept Germany's offer is based chiefly on its financial insufficiency. As the Temps says to-night, 50,000,000 marks gold offered at 4 per cent. and in equal amounts to 200,000,000 marks, would stretch over a century, and an international loan by Germany at 4 per cent. is regarded here as ridiculous. The Temps officially sums up the Government's attitude as follows: "The offer is very inferior to the Paris accord."

Some newspapers estimate that it would produce only about 40 per cent. of what the Allies asked for in the Paris figures. It is lacking in any precise statement of the real value of the German offer and is accompanied by demands which would overthrow the treaty and deprive the Allies of nearly all their guarantees. The German proposals cannot constitute a basis for discussion. They justify fully the terms employed by Premier Briand yesterday (when he spoke in the Chamber of Deputies) and will only intensify throughout France the desire to bring Germany to reason.

TRIUMPH FOR VIVIANI ON RETURN TO PARIS
Great Crowds Cheer Envoy Back From America.

PARIS, April 27.—M. Viviani returned to Paris to-day from his mission to the United States. His reception savored somewhat of a triumphal procession. He was greeted at Havre by Government officials, who accompanied him here. In Paris his friends and other officials had prepared an elaborate reception and great crowds cheered him.

M. Viviani expressed gratitude to the American people for making his mission so pleasant, thus facilitating his task. He was confident and cheerful over what he had accomplished, but deferred discussion of the results of his mission until after he had conferred with Premier Briand.

BELGIANS DECLARE OFFER UNACCEPTABLE

Say It Does Not Differ From That Made at London.

BRUSSELS, April 27.—The German counter proposals with regard to reparations were declared in political circles here to-day to be entirely unacceptable. It was pointed out the new proposals did not differ materially from those submitted by the Germans at the London conference.

RUHR OCCUPATION IS STRANGLE HOLD

Would Render Germany's Industries Dependent on Allies, Says Simonds.

CONTROL BY FRENCH

Situation Would Be Similar to Loss of Pennsylvania to United States.

COAL ESSENTIAL PRIZE

Steady Coercion Is Seen as Effect of Penalty on German People.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 27.

In terms of American economic geography what does the occupation of the Ruhr by allied armies, now become almost inevitable, actually mean? While there is no absolute comparison one may say roughly that a military occupation of the whole State of Pennsylvania would mean for the United States what the Ruhr experience is going to mean for Germany.

Territorially, of course, there is no comparison, for the Ruhr area is exceedingly small, materially less than a thousand square miles in fact. Yet within this block of territory, twenty miles by forty at the most, are eleven out of the forty-seven German cities having a population in excess of 100,000, while there are in addition fifty-five towns having between 10,000 and 100,000 inhabitants. At the 1910 census there were in the region 8,818,237 people, a gain of more than a million in five years.

Prosperity of the Ruhr.

The explanation of this extraordinary expansion is of course found in the presence of the best coal deposits in Europe—those of the Ruhr. In addition river and canal communication both with the rest of Germany and with Holland, to say nothing of a network of railways, have contributed to the development. Not even in Great Britain has there been as prosperous and amazing a community as that of the Ruhr.

Underlying all else, of course, are the coal resources. Before the war half of the coal mined in Germany—30,000,000 tons—was raised in this area, as compared with less than 70,000,000 tons for the Upper Silesian mines and 15,000,000 for the Saar Basin. As contrasted with the Silesian coal fields, moreover, the Ruhr are nearer to almost all of the German centers of industry, while the coal itself is far better than that of the Saar. The fact that 5,000,000 tons of pig iron were produced annually in this Ruhr region is perhaps a sufficient index of its industrial importance, while the Krupp Works at Essen had a worldwide fame even before the last war.

As the case stands at the moment, the Upper Silesian districts are occupied by allied troops, who have been supervising the recent plebiscite, and in all probability much if not all of this region, that is of the portions containing coal, will be transferred to Polish sovereignty as a consequence of the March vote. As to the Saar, it is now under League of Nations control and temporarily within French customs area. Thus the industrial future of Germany depends upon the Ruhr, for both the Saar and the Silesian coal fields are probably lost.

Previous Occupation's Effect.

Now up to the present moment mere occupation of German territory by allied troops has failed to produce any effect for the simple reason that the regions occupied have not been of real industrial importance. Substantially all of the country on the left bank of the Rhine is agricultural, and apart from the annoyance and humiliation incident to allied occupation the Germans have suffered nothing. Such occupation has failed as a means to coerce Germany into meeting allied reparations claims. But with the forthcoming occupation of the Ruhr the situation will be different. France will then control all three of the great coal areas of Germany and the Germans will be obliged to apply to France for coal to run all of their industrial plants throughout Germany. Moreover, it is the present plan to seize all of the vast Ruhr industrial establishments as well as the mines and run them in the interests of the allied creditors of Germany, turning over the profits to the account of reparations.

At the same time France, Belgium and Italy will be able to supply their own needs for coal, and there is a large deficit in each country. This coal account will be credited against German reparations, but it means that France, Belgium and Italy will be assured a cheap supply of coal for many years, until the sum total of German reparations is discharged, which can hardly be in less than a generation. At best Germany will only receive for

U. S. Has Sent No Reply to German Proposals

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Up to noon to-day there had been no further exchanges between the United States and Berlin since the receipt of the German proposals. This statement was officially authorized after the publication in this country of Berlin dispatches saying that Mr. Hughes had sought elucidation of certain points in the German communication.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 27.—It is probable that no decision will be reached by the French Government until to-night regarding the acceptance or the rejection of Germany's new reparations offer. No instructions whatever will be given Ambassador Jusserand until such decision has been arrived at.

her own needs the surplus after allied needs have been supplied.

Controlling the Rhine and having canals connecting the Rhine with both the Seine and the Rhone, the French can move the Ruhr coal cheaply to their own territory and distribute it, while it can also be sent to Italy by the Rhine-Rhone route, through Marcellus and to Belgium over the Rhine and the Dutch and Belgian canal systems. From the moment of occupation the Allies can thus begin paying themselves out of German coal, up to the limit of their own consumption.

In reality the allied occupation of the Ruhr, which in practice would amount to French occupation, would mean the German industry at the mercy of the Allies. This explains the sudden and panic stricken appeal to the United States. For months Simonds and Fehrenbach, who signed the appeal to President Harding, have been touring Germany declaring that Germany was not responsible for the war, did not lose it and could not be made to pay for it. They have reckoned that England and the United States would in the last analysis prevent a French forward march in the Ruhr.

The several declarations of the Harding Administration and the action of the British in joining the French in the London conference last month have at last opened German eyes to the peril which May 1 must bring. Hence the frantic activities of recent days. But in point of fact it is well known certain that the energy has come too late. The French are determined to take the coal guarantee which will insure future performance and are more interested in guarantees than in any proposals.

Seated in the Ruhr, France can at all times exercise pressure of an irresistible character upon Germany. And without the power to exercise such pressure the French believe they will be better off than they have been since the armistice, no matter how attractive German offers may be when committed to paper. Thus, unless every sign fails, the occupation of the Ruhr is inevitable and Germany will have to face her victims with her industrial and mineral wealth in their hands. This is the logical consequence of German policy since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, the result of two full years of evasion and defiance, of a steady refusal to face facts.

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SUBSIDY PROPOSED TO AID BRITISH MINERS

Government Offers £500,000 Monthly to Keep Wages Up.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 27.—A settlement of the coal strike appeared more likely to-night than at any time since the men laid down their tools. The Government during the day made another concession, further narrowing the gulf between the miners and the mine owners by proposing a state grant, said to be some £500,000 monthly, for a transitional period of three or four months, under which the miners would be insured against their wages being reduced more than three shillings per day. [This virtually amounts to a Government subsidy which Premier Lloyd George said could not be granted.]

The mine owners have not yet agreed to this plan, but both the Government will consider the new situation further to-morrow.

The miners already have agreed to a two shilling reduction, which is considered a good indication the coming week will see a settlement of the dispute.

Coal for hospital and household use and for public utility purposes will still come under the embargo laid by the National Union of Railwaymen on coal from overseas and on colliery sidings.

BLAMES WILSON'S 'MERCILESS PEACE'

Dr. Helfferich Opposes Appeal to U. S., Whence Came Treaty Ideals.

SEES ANARCHY IN PLEA.

Banker Fears Germany Would Be in Desperate Straits, if Accepted.

OFFER EXCEEDS CAPACITY

'Red Flag' Bemoans Germans Must Work Harder to Meet Payments.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 27.—In the debate in the Reichstag to-day on the statement made yesterday by Foreign Minister Simons, Herr Riesser, in behalf of the Centre, the People's party and the Bavarian party, expressed "with heavy heart" agreement with the Government in taking the path to secure President Harding's "mediation," which, he said, if obtained, would open a world prospect of peace and untrammelled development.

"The proposals transmitted to Washington," continued Herr Riesser, "hold out for us a terrible prospect, but the German people are prepared to carry out scrupulously what it is possible to perform. If this attempt also fails it will go down in history that Germany did everything in her power to obtain peace for an exhausted and devastated world."

Former Chancellor Mueller defended Dr. Simons, despite protest of the National party, and aroused great excitement among the Rightists by his vigorous attacks against the Pan-Germans. Dr. Helfferich, former Vice-Chancellor, said that his party not only opposed the Government's appeal to America, but also the spirit which prompted it. The Peace of Versailles had resulted merclessly, he said, "through the intervention of a man who came to Europe from America bringing a trunk filled with the most remarkable ideas regarding the reconciliation of the nations."

"President Wilson," he added, "solemnly pledged his word, but failed to redeem a single promise. I do not hold the American people responsible for this, however."

Plan Exceeds Ability to Pay.

The Government's proposals, continued Dr. Helfferich, far exceeded Germany's economic capacity. In Germany's present dire straits, there were only two alternatives—either unconditional surrender or submission to further coercion and humiliation. The German workmen will have to become recalcitrant twelve hours a day if the economic obligations involved in the German reparations counter proposals are to be redeemed, says the Red Flag, the Communist organ, to-day, which estimates that the working hours for 15,000,000 workers will be increased by one-third or more if the nation is to raise 1,000,000,000 marks gold annually. While the political writers are optimistic in their appraisal of the prospective outcome of the appeal of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Simons, to President Harding, the financial writers, looking further ahead, take an extremely gloomy view of Germany's ability to carry out the proposed plan.

The total present book value of the shares of German industrial corporations is estimated by the Vossische Zeitung at 5,000,000,000 marks, thus representing only a fraction of the amount named in the counter proposals. The annual payments on the German offer, the newspaper states, exceed the present total industrial revenue. Just what will be the state of German finances in the event Germany's offer is accepted can only be conjectured, said a leading banker to-day. He called attention to the present state of the national exchequer, which is struggling with a current deficit of 20,000,000,000 marks and an unconsolidated national debt of 140,000,000,000 marks, to which must be added 80,000,000,000 marks in unredeemed war loans and an equal amount of paper currency.

Might Bring Anarchy.

The banker declared the Entente statesmen must proceed cautiously when prescribing the manner in which the German counter-proposals should be carried out, if accepted, in order to prevent Germany from lapsing into the partial state of anarchy prevalent in Austria.

Industrial circles are inclined to view

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Following President Harding's suggestion, we have completely re-marked our entire selections of New Spring Fashions. We feel in taking this step we are doing our bit toward revising and readjusting—Considering the Earliness of the Season the values are indeed quite important.

The reductions include
Tailored Sport and Costume Suits
Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Day Coats—Capes and Wraps
Smart Sport Wear
Blouses—Hats and Furs

the proposals as "a political offer," whose authors did not take the trouble to inform themselves of their ultimate feasibility.

The Berlin newspapers, with the exception of the extreme Conservative organs, in commenting on the German counter proposal reparations express hope that these proposals will at least form the basis for new negotiations which will preclude the occupation of further German territory and the application of additional penalties after May 1.

The Tageblatt takes the view that the propositions constitute an approach to the Paris demands of the Allies and furnish a framework for the resumption of conferences.

The apparent purpose of Germany," says the Lokai-Anzeiger, "is to meet the Entente demands without meeting their performance, which is impossible. All the nations have been hard hit, and it is now necessary that they work together for the amelioration of conditions."

The Conservative Deutsche Tageszeitung views the proposal with sorrow, and reaches the conclusion that "Germany's industries are bound to be robbed, regardless of circumstances."

It is certain the German Government has gone the limit in its propositions, says the Tagliche Rundschau. "The question now is whether Washington, to which Mr. Lloyd George listens attentively, will be able to convince France that she ought to give up her revenge," continues this newspaper.

SWITCH BY BRITISH PREMIER IS HALTED

Continued from First Page.

valley—until they are ready to cede the German Government make good its observations on information from its Washington correspondent that he is satisfied the American Government will not transmit the note to the Allies. It says that this decision and the action taken upon it constitute "a death blow to the hopes with which Germany played her hand."

"They show once more," continues the paper, "that she has grievously erred in understanding the American mind. Dr. Simons' proposal is a trap, a snare, a bait of Count von Bernstorff's understraps and intrigues that German cunning could deceive and mislead the 'idiotic Yankees' at will. In their contempt for American intelligence or American sincerity they have repeated the futile effort to divide the Allies and associates, which they made in October, 1918."

Mr. Lloyd George, it is understood, says the Daily Mail, has declared privately that if Germany arbitrarily makes her offer dependent upon having the German way in Upper Silesia and upon the immediate withdrawal of the allied troops from the Rhine—"meaning which are generally understood to be the German troops"—it will be impossible to consider it at the Supreme Council Saturday.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 27.—The British Government has requested its representatives in Berlin to inquire informally regarding the German counter proposals, which offer for the purpose of clearing up the ambiguity concerning the term of years in which the payments would be made under the offer, and also what rate of discount is proposed.

It was said in official circles that the latest offer seemed approximately the same as the original allied demands, but that it was impossible to capitalize the offer without the German terms. Favorable terms of discounts would capitalize the new offer at an amount which would be certain to result in consideration of them by the Allies, but unfavorable terms would be a German offer less than was made at the recent London conference, which might be regarded as unacceptable, it was asserted.

REPEALS FULL CREW LAW.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives to-day passed the Senate bill repealing the full crew law of 1911. It gives the State Public Service Commission authority to fix the number of members of train crews.

MRS. JENNE REELECTED.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne of Hartford, Conn., was reelected to-day as president of the United Daughters of 1812, in annual session here. The entire national executive board also was reelected.

LONDON SEES FLAWS IN GERMAN OFFER

No Mention of Annuities to Be Paid and 4 Per Cent. Interest Absurd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, April 27.

President Harding's view on the German reparations offer may still prove a factor in determining the action or non-action of the Allies toward occupation of the Ruhr region, which will be decided upon during the coming week end.

There have already been several important conferences over the text, a result of which the lineup of the Allies develops similar to that preceding the last London conference.

Allied experts who are going over the German note to-day find the following questions to be doubtful:

1. If Germany extends her payments over a term of years to total 200,000,000,000 marks, which represents a fair approach to the Paris figure of 226,000,000,000 gold marks, what is her scheme for annuities? If, for instance, this represents payment over an absurdly long number of years or at an absurdly low interest rate it will be impossible to accept the offer.

2. Full details of Germany's proposed loan must be at hand before an adequate opinion is expressed. It has not been forgotten here that this was proposed the last time under detailed terms of preference in allied countries, which made the issue impossible.

3. The suggested interest rate of 4 per cent. implies that Germany is seeking international favors for this loan, which can be granted only at the cost of sacrifices of either her own domestic credit or by fictitious and impossible market support. This is one of the paragraphs which casts a doubt upon the entire proposal, as the Allies themselves now are paying twice the proposed rate for their own borrowed money.

4. Does the suggested participation in German future prosperity include exclusive payments under the determined scheme outlined in the previous paragraph? It is pointed out that the Paris plan, which demanded a 12 per cent. tax of German exports, is analogous to this proposal, but the 12 per cent. was in addition to the total of 226,000,000,000 gold marks.

5. If the "special note addressed to the Allies giving further details" means the note published here Friday, it is admitted that this is a substantial contribution to what Germany should pay.

6. What does Germany mean by further payments on a "purely commercial basis?"

7. Fuller details are required relative to this proposal explaining how drafts are to be arranged, how bills are to be exchanged and paid and a full explanation as to how this fulfills, if it does fulfill, Germany's cash demands, recorded by the Reparations Commission.

8. Full details of the proposal are required before an opinion can be expressed.

9. The disposition is entirely to refuse this proposal, the Allies believing that their experts have estimated correctly, and Germany has no appeal from this.

10. Full specification of these guarantees must be submitted in black and white.

Paragraphs 11 and 12, taken together with the general proposals following, strike at the root of the entire proposal, according to allied experts. If the Allies were to sign these it would strike from their hands every weapon they have against Teutonic treachery, in which they have been well schooled "by four years of war and three years of 'peace.'"

Is It True—

That our age is a purely commercial one? That interest in art and craftsmanship has died?

The keen interest which the public has shown in the **Exhibition of Modern American Art and Craftsmanship**, given by The Architectural League of New York in the South Wing, Metropolitan Museum, answers a ringing "No." Here are exhibits numbering thousands, which include the finest architectural projects, completed and contemplated, mural paintings and sculpture, together with furniture and decorative examples of craftsmanship.

*** "A noble exhibition, one which no lover of art can afford to neglect," says Royal Cortissoz, Art Critic of the New York Tribune.

You owe it to yourself to see this Exhibition before it closes. Open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also evenings 8 P. M. to 1030 P. M. Sundays: 12 to 6 P. M. Admission Fifty Cents. Entrance to the South Wing is from the Driveway, leading from the corner of 13th Avenue and 70th Street.

Exhibition Closes May 4th.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD

Reproduced from N. Y. Tribune, April 23.

Standard Oil Co. Gets More Space For Larger Home
Leaves Beaver St. Building Occupied by Jacob Barsky, Furniture Dealer, Retiring From Business

Jacob Barsky, who has been in the office furniture business for the last eighteen years in the downtown section, is to retire from his office of the Standard Oil Company building at 1 Beaver Street.

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